

## SHORTER NOTES

**TWO NEW SITES FOR CERATOPTERIS THALICTROIDES IN TEXAS.—**

The Water Fern was first reported for Texas by Morton (Amer. Fern J. 57: 13-14, 1967) from the spring-fed backwater of the San Marcos River at San Marcos in Hays County. Hannen (Amer. Fern J. 59: 122, 1969) reported that this species was introduced into Spring Lake, the headwaters of the San Marcos River. Although the spring-fed area above Spring Lake Dam has been highly commercialized (it is now known as Aquarena Springs), *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. is quite abundant in shaded areas along the shoreline of Spring Lake. We also collected it in the river at San Marcos on 9 Aug 1975 (Petrik-Ott 1002, TAES, US). It grows most abundantly along the shaded banks of the San Marcos River to where the Blanco River joins it, about 5 km southeast of the springs.

We often frequent springs in search of fresh-water red algae, and so after seeing *C. thalictroides* in such abundance at San Marcos, we decided to look for it at other springs. We were rewarded by a new find on 10 Aug 1975 in the Comal River at New Braunfels, Comal County, where it was growing abundantly along the muddy banks below Comal Springs in Landa Park (Petrik-Ott 1003, TAES, US). On 7 Sept 1975 we found another station at Salado, Bell County, in a small spring which flows into Salado Creek about ¼ mile downstream from the State Highway 35 bridge across Salado Creek (Petrik-Ott 1004, TAES, US). However, we did not find it along the creek itself.

The two new sites for *C. thalictroides* extend its range in Texas 17 miles to the southwest and 75 miles to the north-northeast of the San Marcos locality. The three spring areas in Texas where this species is now known occur along the Balcones Fault, which runs south from Cedar Springs, north of Dallas, to the area of Carrizo Springs southwest of San Antonio. There are numerous springs along this fault line, and because the waters of at least the larger springs provide constant environmental conditions (of temperature, among others), we believe that *Ceratopteris* may persist for an indefinite time and that additional sites may be found.—Aleta Jo Petrik-Ott, Department of Plant Sciences, College of Agriculture, and Franklyn D. Ott, Botany Section, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

**ADIANTUM CAPILLUS-VENERIS IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.—**The discovery of *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L. in the Bahama Islands brings to 43 the number of pteridophytes now known to occur in that archipelago and in the Caicos and Turks Islands. Its collection data are: New Providence, on moist, east-facing walls of Fort Charlotte, Nassau, rather common in crevices between stone blocks, fronds drooping, March 26, 1976, D. S. Correll & John Popenoe 46946 (FTG, NY, F, MO, US). Dr. John T. Mickel has kindly informed me that the specimen in the New York Botanical Garden herbarium reported as this species by W. C. Coker (no. 130) in Shattuck's "The Bahama Islands" (p. 248, 1905) is in reality *A. tenerum* Swartz.—Donovan S. Correll, Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami, FL 33156.